THE

Registered No. M. 476

Wednesday Review

OF

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SOCIETY, SCIENCE, ETC.

Vol. XV.
No. 39.

12 NOVEMBER, 1919.

3 As.
4 d.

HEAD OFFICE.—3, MAIN GUARD ROAD, TEPPAKULAM, TRICHINOPOLY.
LONDON AGENTS:—W. M. DAWSON AND SONS LTD., CANNON STREET, LONDON E. C.

CONTENTS.

EDITORIAL NOTES: 609

LEADING ARTICLE:

Public Opinion And The Reform Scheme 612

OTHER ARTICLE:

Central and Local Control
By 'Workman' 613

TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS:

Australia After the Storm 615
Prices and Exchange 616
Commercial Education in the United States ,,
The Reconstructed World 617
Village Life in Denmark 618

ADVERTISEMENTS: 620—624

We may be permitted to state that the views of our contributors and correspondents do not necessarily reflect the policy of the Wednesday Review.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We are grateful to Mr. Baptista for relieving the monotony of the average public speech by anecdotes which would raise laughter in the most staid assembly. He has been telling an Akola audience of a married couple whom he knew, who cooed to each other like turtle doves at the domestic hearth, but fought like cats and dogs on a political platform. But, it must not be supposed that Mr. Baptista would waste an anecdote like that without drawing a moral. He told his hearers they ought to cultivate that kind of relationship and reconcile private friendship with political foe-ship. We believe Mr. Baptista has good reasons for offering so welcome a counsel and at the Nationalist Conference at Madras we find them roundly abusing the moderates as 'betraying the interest of their country by their moderation. There is a suspicion, that is in the minds of the nationalists, that the moderates have sold themselves not to the devil, but to Mr. Montagu. That is putting their view of their political oppositionists in a nutshell. The President of the Nationalist Conference has convinced himself that the moderates went to England on deputation with the sole purpose of throwing dirt at the nationalists and getting less in the shape of reforms than what Parliament or the Joint Committee might be disposed to give if they had not played henchmen to Mr. Montagu so shamefully. The nationalists on the other hand have not been spared by their opponents. One of them tells them that their Conference was got up with the special purpose of securing seats in advance at the elections which will have to be held under the reform scheme. This soft impeachment was hotly denied by the President of the Nationalist Conference. This looks like the fight described by Mr. Baptista but we wonder where the cooing part is done. Mr. Kasthuriranga Ayyangar is disposed to brand as unfairminded those who do not agree with his view that "it is the members of the moderate party that have cut themselves off from the Indian National Congress and have refused co-operation with those belonging to the Congress party both in India and England." Who have cut themselves from which Congress is a poser indeed. The Indian National Congress as it exists to-day is not the representative and responsible political organisation founded and run by leaders like the late Mr. Gokhale, Sir P. M. Metha and V. Krishnaswamy Ayyar.

Every-body hoped that with the Surat split and the secession of irreconcilables like Mr. Tilak from that body, the Congress entered upon a more useful career and its traditions and high constitutional character were kept up by the efforts of the leaders,

more especially Sir P. M. Mehta who steadily refused to mix up Besantine politics with those of the Congress. After his death the disintegrating forces which had been kept in check by him were let loose and the Congress was allowed to be captured by Mrs. Besant and her followers without so much as an effort to avert the evil by men like Mr. Banerjee who realised their mistake when it was too late. Mr. Kasthuri Ranga Ayyangar is disposed to treat lightly the regret generally felt that the great leaders who organised the Congress are no longer in our midst to keep up its high traditions. We must be excused if we demurred to his proposition that those who seceded from Mrs. Besant's congress are not fair-minded. In fact, he is not fair-minded towards those who found it impossible to subscribe to the extremist creed and still be in the Congress after it was captured by Mrs. Besant. He charges the secessionists with refusing to co-operate with the extremists. When two parties differ on fundamental principles, it is impossible to expect them to co-operate with each other, and if any reconciliation should be effected it could only be a patched-up and make believe affair without anything enduring about it. The invitation of the Congress organisers at Amritsar reminds us of the invitation of the spider. But the flies in this instance are too wary to walk into the web.

The President of the Nationalist Conference thinks that the evolution of parties is inevitable. But one should expect a limit to the number and the parties whatever their number must be of a respectable size. As it is, we fear most of the parties which have sprung into existence with lightning rapidity are all leaders and no followers and if political parties should be evolving in this wise it may be inevitable, but it is certainly deplorable. Mr. Kasthuriranga Ayyangar has found in Burke's writings a description of parties which seeems to have delighted his heart and which we should like to quote here for the edification of our readers. One party according to the great philosopher consists of men possessing "a strenuous resistance—to every appearance of lawless power—a spirit of independence carried to some degree of enthusiasm and an inquisitive character to discover and a bold one to display every corruption and every error of Government." The other party possesses "an indolent and submissive disposition, a disposition to think charitably of all the actions of men in power and to live in mutual intercourse of favours with them, an inclination rather to countenance a strong use of authority than to bear any sort of licentiousness on the part of the people." Mr. Kasthuri Ranga Ayyangar feels it needless for him to say on which side, among the moderates or nationalists, the respective qualities mentioned above are to be found. Of course, we cannot expect the President of the Nationalist Conference to feel any doubt in the matter. If he had, he would not have been the President. But he can scarcely expect others to be so sure about it. Dr. Johnson gave the whig dogs the best of the argument; the President of the Nationalist Conference does likewise. But the ideal politician in neither here no there. A combination of qualities which Burke's description does not take note of is what is required in a country like India where politics are in an embryo stage.

Let us be just to Edmund Burke. If his description is read aright with the limitations he mentions there can be no two opinions as to the force or rather the faithfulness of his description. Burke speaks of strenuous resistance to every appearence of lawless power. The party which Mr. Kasthuri Ranga Ayyangar favours, the bulk of it at any rate, appears to shape its activities on the assumption that every power is lawless and so it must be resisted. And again Burke refers to a spirit of independence carried to some degree of enthusiasm. The sort of political enthusiasm which we have here is unaccompained by a true spirit of independence. It is in most instances an enthusiasm bereft of knowledge or appreciation of responsibility. A fool may be enthusiastic over anything or nothing and enthusiasm in his case is scarcely a virtue which Edmund Burke could have appreciated. Again Burke tells us that a Parliamentarian should possess an inquisitive character to discover and a bold one to display every corruption and every error of Government. As for inquisitiveness we have it in any measure and it is generally accompanied by a disposition to imagine errors and corruption where they may not exist and to act in the belief that to govern is to err. We readily grant that the qualities which Burke describes without the restrictions and qualifications are those which the Nationalist Conference favours. But they are hardly the qualities which go to make a useful citizen or a political leader.

We quite agree with Mr. Baptista's view that the reply of Dr. Wilson's Secretary to Mr. Tilak that the principle of self-determination would be applied to India in due time by the proper authority was significant. We only trust that its significance will be fully appreciated by those who have deluded themselves into the belief that if the British Government would refuse to apply the principle of self-determination to India Dr. Wilson would interfere and force them to. Indeed, it was this delusion which was responsible for the letter which was sent two years ago to the American President. Many prophecies were indulged in about the likely action of the President in the matter. But all of them have been falsified so far. Mrs. Besant was sure that only after

obtaining an understanding from England that she would make India free, Dr. Wilson would agree to attend the Peace Conference. As events turned out, however, the British Government were not asked any such undertaking and President Wilson attended the Conference all the same. Even in regard to Ireland Dr. Wilson did not open negotiations with the British Government in spite of the circumstance that there is a large Irish American population in the United States. Their expectation that Mr. Tilak would be hailed as a delegate from India and allotted a seat on the Conference, Lord Sinha being shunted to the background as a consequence, shared a similar fate. These facts must have convinced Mr. Baptista and his ilk that on whatever principles the league of nations might be worked no foreign power would be allowed to interfere with the domestic arrangements of the British Empire. Dr. Wilson will hardly like to play the world's monitor and there is much to do for him in his own country and he cannot have either the inclination or the time to poke his nose into other peoples's affairs. That is why his Secretary has replied to Mr. Tilak that the principle of self-determination would be applied to India in due time by the proper authorities. The reply is certainly significant though not in the sense in which Mr. Baptista would like to understand it. The proper authority is, of course, the British Government and what time it will be due will depend upon the number of factors of which Mr. Tilak's letter is surely not one.

Among the several points of interest which the Viceroy mentioned at the Chiefs Conference is the one relating to the constitution of a Chamber of Princes. His Excellency intimated to the Chiefs that it was the intention of the Government of India and His Majesty's Government to call into being a permanent Chamber of Princes though he would ask them to regard the announcement as merely a preliminary statement. He said that the formal establishment and recognition of the Chamber must be reserved for a later date when the details and functions of the constitution have been worked out. It is not therefore possible to speak of the utility or otherwise of the proposed Chamber. Anyway we fear it will require a great deal of delicate handling. It may be supposed that the Princes if they were constituted into a chamber would not care to discuss publicly one another's affairs. A Ruling Prince is hedged in by so many conventions that it may not be possible for him to ignore them and speak to his brother Princes on matters which concern their respective territories. Nor is it likely that they would care to discuss British-Indian politics. The Princes with an exception or two have teadily refused to be dragged into politics by wily agitators. They have not allowed these to play their game in their midst. They have always managed to give the agitator a short shrift and undesirables in their own territories have been deported unceremoniously. Wo do not think that a chamber which will not discuss the internal politics of the Chiefs or the politics of British-India may have much to do. As an advisory body to the British Government a Chamber of Princes may be of some use provided of course the Princes are easily accessible. Even as an advisory body they may not care to be free in giving advice. Their inborn reticence will be an obstacle to an efficient discharge of functions as an advisory body. Perhaps the one use of the Chamber will be that it will afford occasional opportunity for the Princes to meet at a common centre and cultivate one another's friendship and regard. In that direction the use of a Chamber of Princes cannot be overestimated and it should be generally welcomed.

The *Indian Social Reformer* writes:—Lord Curzon, when Viceroy of India, made a famous speech in which he contrasted the veracity of the West with that of the East, to the disadvantage of the letter. His lordship, we hope, has read the evidence of the American journalist, Mr. Bullit, before the Foreign Relations Committee of the American Senate on what passed between him and Mr. Lloyd George regarding his mission to the Bolshevik Government of Russia. It is impossible on the face of it that both should be speaking the truth, and neither is an Oriental. Mr. Bullitt produced documents before the Committee relating to his mission to Russia of which Mr. Lloyd George led Parliament to believe that he knew nothing—'the most egregious case of misleading the public,' said Mr. Bullitt, that he had ever known. Mr. Lloyd George himself offered a British cruiser to send Mr. Bullitt to Russia. The visit originated in a request from Colonel House and Mr. Lansing, but the same evening Mr. Bullitt dined with Mr. Lloyed George's secretary, in Mr. Lloyed George's apartment, to discuss Russia. Before his departure, he saw Mr. Philip Kerr, the Prime Minister's secretary and received from him a letter which he produced. In Russia, Mr. Bullitt reported by telegram asking Colonel House to send copies of two messages to Mr. Lloyed George aed Mr. Balfour, which Colonel House said he did at once. Mr. Bullitt reported on his return in writing, the substance being that the Soviet desired peace. Then comes Mr. Bullitt's account of his report to the Prime Minister, which may be set alongside of the entirely inconsistent story which Mr. Lloyed George told to the House of Commons on April 16.

THE
Wednesday Review

WEDNESDAY, 12 NOVEMBER, 1919.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE REFORM SCHEME.

For reasons which may not be worth our while to discuss in detail here, public opinion in India has become more elusive that it was ever before. Instead of a responsible organisation able to bring together the representatives of the thinking classes on to a common platform and there to elucidate practical suggestions for the solution of problems affecting the well-being of the country, we have no end of organisations, most of them of the mushroom variety, which do not seem to view public questions from the stand-point of the good of the millions, but which are merely run to keep certain notoriety-hunters in the limelight. That is about the sum of their achievements so far and it is therefore difficult to point to any which can be fairly said to represent the bulk of public opinion. Whatever prominence we may have attained in spiritual and other fields, there is no gainsaying that politically we are far behind self-governing countries, under whatever name their government might be conducted. The remedy for it is not to say, let us then govern ourselves. Such an exclamation may be handy for a platform oration, but it does not mean anything at all in practical politics. Mrs. Besant once said that India had merely to declare herself free one fine morning and Indians would be free forthwith. But her activities or to use a synonym her orations since do not show that she has an abiding faith in her remedy. We see that she has been changing her opinion more frequently than she perhaps may be conscious, of and from being free on the instant to forty years probation her opinions have been oscillating, according to her whims or if she would not allow it to be said so, according to the circumstances of the moment. When she has been changing her opinion so fast and so frequently it may not be a matter of surprise that her satellites, most of them at any rate, have not cared to keep revolving around her, but have been flying at a tangent. Her admirers of two years ago are her bitterest critics now and of course she has not been slow in returning the compliment. We have mentioned Mrs. Beasnt's case as but one instnce among so many which have proved conclusively that we have more disintegrating forces at work than any which would guide and help in forming public opinion. Mr. G. K. Chesterton once defined public opinion to be the private opinion of a very private person. With a little modification his definition will apply to public opinion in India. We have the phenomenon, taking the reform bill as an instance in point, of the millions of the population being absolutely ignorant of the attempts that are being made to revolutionise the system of administration, while a number of people who have styled themselves the representatives of India with no more justice than the notorious tailors of the Tooley Street who called themselves the citizens of London are busy educating public opinion in England on Indian conditions without being able to form or focus puplic opinion in their own country. Their pretensions to speak on behalf of India are ridiculous in the extreme and their number being large is due mainly to the reason that in Mr. Montagu they have a zealous reformer who is ambitious to leave his mark on the history of India without understanding anything of the country. Nothing can be more dangerous to a country than to have its destinies entrusted to a well-meaning but extremely ignorant reformer. We feel deeply grateful to Mr. Montagu for his excellent intentions towards this country, but intentions alone cannot be of any good unless they are backed by a sound apprehension of existing conditions. In the matter of the Reform bill, Mr. Montagu has never had the benefit of responsible public opinion in this country. He has, as any other human being will have, schooled himself into the belief that only those Indians and Englishmen who subscribe to his political gospel reflect responsible public opinion. That is a weakness for which there is ample excuse in the case of Mr. Montagu. But what we have to insist upon is, that statesmen and administrators who have served in India and who know the conditions of the country much better than Mr. Montagu can claim to, should bring to bear upon the proposals of the Joint-Committee when they are before the Parliament, their ripe knowledge and experience so that a catastrophe might be averted in the name of reform. From all accounts it looks as if the Joint-Committee would coolly subscribe to most of the proposals contained in the Joint-Report and it is unlikely that the proposals coming from the Committee would be subjected to any searching scrutiny in the House of Commons at all events. The members take their cue from one or two who may, for the time being, make a show of their knowledge of India. To them the latest arrival from India is the best authority on Indian questions, whether he be a globe-trotter or a commercial traveller. It is therefore necessary in the best interests of India that nothing should be done precipitately or without viewing the Reform proposals from all possible standpoints. Neither the Secretary of State nor the Joint-Committee has yet got at real Indian public opinion and what has been masquerading before them as such should not be relied upon.

MADRAS

CENTRAL AND LOCAL CONTROL.

By 'Workman'.

The speech by the President of the Railway Conference at Simla reported by '*The Statesman*', as might be expected, had for its leading note the virtues of 'Centralised Control' found effective for War purposes; and the interest for the great World Public now hangs on the 'Way' the discords in economic Harmony are going to resolve themselves into common Concords, by movement of the 'Four Parts' each in their natural direction, as a suitable accompaniment to songs of Love and Peace!

'Control'! How much this means to everybody! For what object? and by what Plan, Method, Agency, and Force, is Control to be exercised, and made effective?

That all these are perceived to be in action in Nature is the result of some myterious dispensation to Humanity accounted as coming from a Divine source, granting it power of 'Culture' to discern Good from Evil, and to conserve life and health instead of destroying it, knowing and willing 'the Good'.

At the onset, while the recognition of the Divine element in controlling the Universe is the Force attracting all Minds to the unknown centre of its gravitation, the limits to human understanding, and the conflicts of desires and stressess incident to the struggles for existence are a constant source of attraction and repulsion; destructive of life, if the intelligence is not cultured to foresee disaster from faulty policy, and the will is not trained to control, conduct to ensure 'safety', to the Individual himself, and the mass of which he forms part.

If 'Control' of a mass is best to be exercised through its intelligence, then it will be most efficient in action when the mass is well cultured for the work to be done.

We hear a good deal about the abstract virtue residing in Education, but much less in respect of the use to which it is to be put. It is however clear, that while culture for 'Social uplift' may be general with advantage, the instruction necessary for technical work under organised systems does not necessarily require costly universal scientific preparation. In fact the specialisation of learning in a vast number of subjects is the life work of the Scientists, whose direction and control suffices for efficiency when exercised from centres of masses in contact with the 'Work'. During the 'Work' under instruction is a great education. To organise systems, and fix duties and responsibilities is one of the highest Arts.

The Scientists and Experts then are the indispensable Control agents in all matters of organising and working efficiency. They dispense instructions from convenient centres, handy for touch with the work and the workers.

Organising, dispensing powers, and measuring results of operations depends on constituting these Centres of 'Control', without which co-operation of individuals or local masses for a common object is impossible.

Masses are attracted to Centres of high Intelligence for the common object of being given best direction in thought and action. The expert in directing masses essays to impart effective motion through the intelligence of the Individuals composing the mass; inducing them to preserve their distance in revolving round the Centre of Control, and not to be absorbed in it like the moth in the flame of the candle! The thought appropriate to this position was given His followers by Jesus when He told them,—not those who ran after him calling Lord! Lord! would enter the Kingdom of Heaven, but those who *did* the Will of His father in Heaven, which had been fully explained to them.

That this Psychic attitude of the Mind, coincides with the actuality of the physical and materia forces of the Universe in operation is borne out by the statements of the Scientists who have dived into the action of Atomic Energy, and who have agreed in discovering the Principle of 'Polarity' in all atoms, and the revolution round one another of particles alternately attracting and repelling each other, which while keeping them apart, yet preserves the cluster or constellation intact.

If this is true of the smallest divisions of matter as we conceive it, is it not equally true of the whole movement of the heavenly bodies as th Astronomers perceive it?

Dr. C. Nepean Longridge writing in the '*Daily Mail*' says—"There is no such thing as Matter, only Force". This convenient hypothesis for the common origin of all things small and great yet leaves us with the fact that humanity is thrown up against the results of action of 'Force' in various forms, which it is convenient to define as 'Matter'. Something it is which we have power to move, and will move us for good or evil, and which it is a principal object of our lives to turn to good use, opposing with our wit and will all that is evil and poisonous.

The world's education has taken a long time to bring it to the point when the abuse of Force has called for the Force of its intelligence to conceive and organise a central control. The League of Nations. We have been continually slapped on the cheek of our passions for the improper use of Physical Force, seldom offering the other cheek of our Cultured Intelligence to assist and sympathise with the smiter in his troubles, the same as those we have experienced ourselves! Then where is our superior intelligence or 'control'!!

Evidently, if our control is going to be practical we must exercise it with reference to a World

Centre in all matters of supreme Policy; and for our needs and necessities the common 'Work' must be organised for masses round centres of Local Control, which in respect of production must be fixed to develop given areas of Land protected from all attack by the Universal Will, and co-operative action.

Protection is required against 'the evil thought', the teachers for this being the Divines of all countries and religions.

Protection against tresspass is matter for organised Force. The Scientists here, are recognised as the Military, and Police.

Protection against waste of Energy brings in the Scientific Producer, and Conserver.

Protection against sloth and indifference comes in with the Trader stimulating activity in the exchanges of products.

This Quartet constitutes the Indian Constellation revolving round the centres and Local Imperial Control, and furnishes the true model for all mass work and control.

Councils of the Experts of this great Quartet (The four great indian castes) at the Centeres of Control ensure efficiency in all public services. The first object of the administration being to secure the 'Daily Bread' to the population through its own organised work; the second co-operate with other Governments for mutual protection, and interchange of products of industry.

Probably the advantages of Local and Central control have never been so practically demonstrated in the long period of private enterprize dating from the Victorian Era, weighed against the system pursudee in the late Great War; showing on the one hand the great impetus given to economic development by competition of individual Capitalists and Labourers to personally benefit themselves in supplying Public demand, and on the other hand the efficiency of State Central control for the one single purpose of entire populations, *i.e.*, to defend themselves from or to attack their enemies.

Thus we see that the value of central or local control depends on the precise use to which the control is to be put, and the qualifications of the persons entrusted with power to exercise it.

It has been somewhat of a fetish to worship the Electorate as a source of infallible wisdom, on all matters; whereas its action like that of Trade Unions may often resemble in Economic matters the Mass attacks of vast armies in the Field, in which whole populations have to suffer from a false lead and an impracticable ideal.

Attraction to Centres for a lead is inevitable. But independent action by masses subordinate to the Central control of all the masses is evidently wrong, as upsetting the action of the whole machinery of State, and injuring the works.

Failure of the lead or the loyalty of the following, is corporate responsibility. The mass can only act on its sentiments. The lead which cannot control through Truth & Reason naturally fails. Work is not a matter of sentiment and option but of necessity and organised co-operation.

With a break up of the Military and Feudal Despotism in Europe Russian conscripts were let loose without a civil organisation to which they could return. Advantage being taken to hold them together under military terroism, their subsistence to depend on raiding the lands and provisions of other peoples, we here see the tremendous cataclysm resulting from the loss of Central Civil Control. That control will always be imperilled or lost altogether if Militarism is not governed by the Civil Powers through command of the production and distribution of Supplies to it.

The attempt to monoplise this command by Militarism of Germany led to the War. An attempt to monopolise it by massed workers leads to Civil war. Conspiracies of internationals or their governments tend to World war, seditions, and loss of control from Centres of administration.

The attraction to Centres is facilitated by the organisation of Association and Unionism. If it is for mutual protection the Force of attraction is great, but if for coercion the force of repulsion sets into counteract it. These forces are in operation wherever two or three are gathered together, and operate right away through to the Government of Kingdoms, and the World.

By Association and Unionism Society ultimately is represented for all practical purposes by the 'Leaders of its Castes' and herein Governments have at their command the natural agency for conducting the State Business and controlling the production and distribution of supplies to the population.

Probably Railway Control contains within itself the highest development of organisation and machinery for Distribution of Production, forming the best pattern of Co-operative working to be found anywhere Control from the top or centre of the System suits the special and single purpose of War or famine movement. Decentralised control and expansion for economic purposes is best stimulated by private enterprize and commercial competition. The former special work, is naturally financed by War Loans or Government payments, the latter by Public invested savings.

The two objects sought are quite different: and the Control and systems suited to them require to be arranged for separately.

Any assumption of control from the Centre for special traffic, naturally interferes with the even flow of the 'distribution of goods' on which 'Producers' count to supply public demand. To command world distribution, Germany went to war. To control supplies, agressive Militarism

was essential. To successfully compete in the world's markets against Free Trade and private competition, Empire proprietorship and control of all Production, Capital, and Labour, was necessary; and is what is leading to 'State Control' on one hand, supplemented by 'World Control' of essentials from a single Centre (The League of Nations) on the other. To bar conflict of Empires, while promoting Local efficiency for production' and co-operative union for World government, through the Administrative Centres of Control operating the Land the League of Nations has been instituted.

The land being the ruling factor in production, to protect Nationality—the organised producing agency everywhere—is a collective International interest and responsibility.

To preserve its working efficiency under its Local government is the interest and duty of every Nationality; which can only be secured if it establishes local control on an efficient basis.

To leave International relations to the uncontroled offices of Monarachies has been proved a failure. There is no security for International Peace unless the plan for the World's Work and its Control is distinctly laid down; which we expect to be done under the new Central Authority and Control the League of Nations.

TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS.

AUSTRALIA AFTER THE STORM.

The industrial levellers are now endeavouring to combine all the trades unions into one huge organisation, which, necessarily. would be controlled by the delegates of the unskilled majority of the members. Against this seheme, the revolutionary objects of which are made clear in the preamble of the proposed constitution, the leaders of the older craft unions are strenuously fighting; and on several recent occasions friction between skilled and unskilled men, and not any difference with the employers, has led to a complete stoppage of work. The alarming spread of Bolshevist doctrines among the lower strata of the Australian population was also assigned by Mr Watt as a potent cause of the prevailing unrest. These conclusions will be accepted by most careful observers of late and current social developments in the Commonwealth. The chief industrial tribunal in Australia has undoubtedly proved a court of provocation rather than conciliation. It has throughout been in the ignominious position of a legislature powerless to enforce its decrees so far as they concerned one important class of the community, or to punish their open defiance. Australian Governments have, indeed, always been ready enough to chastise contumacious employers, but they have seldom seriously attempted to compel strikers to obey the law.

Certainly, the Federal Government, by direct intervention, has "settled" some industrial disputes. It has done so by the simple method of giving the men what they asked. A dispute between a traveller and a highwayman could easily be "settled" in a similar way. Only in the case of the differences now particularly referred to, the money handed over is the property of people not directly concerned in them. The public is blackmailed to gain transient peace. A system of compulsory arbitration that does not and cannot compel is a mere mockery. That the One Big Union movement, now in progress, is closely associated with the Bolshevist peril in Australia has been proved again by the utterances of the men most actively engaged in it. Good policy demands that the efforts of the minority of trade unionists opposing so sinister a combination should be supported in every way, both by the Government and the public. And, unfortunately, the fatuous practice hitherto followed of refusing registration to bodies of men who wished to break away from existing unions, and form new ones, so as to escape the tyranny of violent factions, has throughout weakened the moderate elements in organised labour, and strengthened those in favour of extreme action. Unionists holding moderate views have been compelled to choose between acquiescence in provocative methods which they heartily disliked, and the forfeiture of all the advantages attached to unionism. Were secessions from unions dominated by extreme influences legally encouraged rather than prevented, the hands of the friends of order in the industrial world would be greatly strengthened, and many disastrous strikes would be averted.

While clearly perceiving the causes of the present unrest in Australia, and recognising also the danger of more serious troubles arising in future, the Acting Prime Minister failed to suggest any effective remedies. Surely it must be evident to him and his colleagues that the policy of timid concession and illdeserved tolerance hitherto pursued by the Federal Government has tended rather to encourage than dishearten the malcontent section of the population. It were better for the traveller pursued by wolves to use his pistols than cut away, one by one, the horses through whose speed alone he can expect to reach a place of safty. By sacrificing one class of citizens to the rapacity of another a Government only gains the hatred of those it betrays, and the contempt of the depredators whose appetite is only momentarily satisfied.

MR. F. A. W. GISGORNE, *in the Empire Review.*

A FAVORITE RUB DOWN.

The golfer, the foot ball player and the all round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All soreness disappears like magic and sprains and swelling are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

PRICES AND EXCHANGE.

Professor V. G. Kale, writing in *the Journal of the Indian Economic Society* (June 19) says that there is every likelihood of the prices of food-stuffs in India going down as a result of good crops, though the general level of prices will remain at a level higher than that of pre-war times. Indian raw-materials will fetch high prices in foreign markets and they will react on the general level in this country. The high prices of imported articles will have their effect on general Indian prices. To what extent the amount of money in circulation in this country is responsible for the increase in prices cannot be accurately estimated. Assuming that the general level of the prices of commodities entering into the consumption of large classes of people will remain high, Professor Kale suggests that the lowering of prices should be achieved not by (1) the imposition of a general export tariff upon all India's raw-materials and food products at substantial rates of duties and (2) the raising of the rate of exchange steadily to the level of 2 shillings to the rupee. These two were put forward by Professor Jevons, preference of course being given to the second as it has the same effect as increasing Indian prices to the foreigner and lowering foreign prices for the Indian importer. The first *i.e.*, the effect of a high exchange increasing Indian prices to the foreign buyer, may not be true except in the case of commodities in which India has monopoly. What will happen is this. The gold prices of Indian commodities will, as usual, continue to be governed by world prices. The foreign buyer will only pay the gold price fixed for our commodities in the world's markets, whatever may be our rate of exchange; and if we put up the rate, that price will only yield a smaller amount of rupees in this country to the detriment of the producer. The manipulation of the sterling value of the rupee as suggested, will thus put less money into the pockets of the Indian producer and will place a premium upon imports and benefit the importer and the foreign manufacturer who will be able to sell larger quantities of his commodities in this country. Professor Jevon's argument foresees all this. But it is this, that if our exports are deliberately restricted and imports encouraged by reducing the profits of the former and increasing those of the latter, the Indian markets will be stocked with larger quantities of commodities and prices will fall. The question is whether we are justified in imposing this sacrifice upon the large producing classes in order that the general level of prices may go down. This will be like levying an indirect tax upon poor people without enriching the state treasury; an export duty would be far preferable to this form of taxation.

The lowering of prices can be achieved by (1) the country producing large crops (2) the checking of profiteering and the increase of transport facilities (3) the introduction of a real gold standard with a token currency. The last would destroy the dangers of inflation; and then the importation of precious metals, in part payment of our exports will cause no trouble.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The system of commercial training as outlined above is as broad and comprehensive as it is possible to make it. That it is theoretical there is no doubt, nevertheless the theories are all those that deal with difficulties that the students are bound to encounter when they become business men. The training gives them a vision and a broader outlook than can be obtained by a man trained only in the school of experience. Experience must not be underrated, but it is at best a long, tedious, and often extremely costly way of learning. The universities through their researches, which record and crystallize the experiences of thousands of successful businessmen, are able to give a more direct, scientific, and economic business training.

Nor have the universities overlooked the danger of commercial education becoming too specialized. In order that the businessman may retain the culture, dignity, and scholarly attainments that are expected of a University graduate, cultural courses in literature, history and social sciences are now being made compulsory in most of the Universities. The bulletin of information of the new Chicago School of Commerce and Adminstration says:

"Business is, after all, a pecuniarily organized scheme of gratifying human wants, and, properly speaking, falls little, if any, short of being as broad, as inclusive, as life itself, in its motives, aspirations, and social obligations. It falls little short of being as broad as all science in its technique. Training for the task of the business manager must have breadth and depth comparable with those of the task. Consistent with this view of the training needed by business managers, the school bases its training in business technique and business administration on a broad foundation of courses concerned with physical and social environment."

The bulletin further relates that management of a given business is conditioned upon (1) physical environment, which justifies attention to the earth, sciences, biology, physics' chemistry; and (2) social environment, which justifies attention to civics, economics, law, history, social psychology, and other branches of the social sciences. It makes a survey of the whole field of management upon which the training of a business executive should be based. The problems of operating a business and the devices which have sprung up to meet the needs may be summarized as follows:

1. The new leadership in relation to technology and social responsibility. 2. Organization policies and methods—general and special. 3. Computing aids of administration, e. g., accounting, statistics, mathematics. 4. Communicative aids of administration, e. g., language, business writing, phonography, advertising technique. 5. The manager's relation to production, e. g., location, construction, equipment, etc. 6. The manager's relation to labor e. g., employment, payment, training, etc. 7. The manager's relation to finance, e. g., credits, collections, capital changes, etc. 8. The manager's relation to risk bearing, e. g., insurance, speculation contracts, information, etc. 9. The manager's relation to the markets, e. g., transportation, selling policies, advertising policies, price policies. 10. The manager's relation to social control, e. g., public opinion, habit and custom, codes of ethics, law and government.

On this survey the University of Chicago bases its curriculum of courses, but it allows the student all latitude in selection. "Apart from the courses required of all to make certain that every student secures an appreciation of the physical and social environment in which business is carried on, and an understanding of the basic functions of business, each student's choice is a matter of personal adjustment on the basis of previous training, present aptitude, and expected occupation.

EARLY COLDS.

Be careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter-long cold. Take Chamberlain,s Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

The same thing is true of all the other first class universities. They all co-operate with business organizations and corporations in their work, and avail themselves of the research departments that the many American Chambers of Commerce and the big corporations has established for the study and investigation of business conditions.

Another very important factor in commercial education is that the universities invite businessmen, leaders in their various lines, to come and lecture before the students. In fact many of the courses are given by businessmen, and often their offices and business equipment serve as laboratories for business studies. Nor are the text books written by pundits, pedants or mere theorists, but by the collective effort of and co-operation with businessmen. In many lines where no text books exist, or in which they would soon become out of date, the current periodical literature in advertising marketing, merchandising, and management is used.

The Universities award degrees for the successful completion of a required number of courses. Many new degrees have been recently coined. Harvard awards the degree of Master of Business Administration, M. B. A. and Doctor of Philosophy in Business Economics. New York University offers the degrees of Bachelor of Commercial Science, (B. C. S.), and Master of Commercial Science, (M. C. S.). The Chicago University awards a Ph. B.; other Universities give Bachelor of Science, or Bachelor of Arts, according to their classification of business, as a science or as an art. But degrees have little value in business, where only results count.

Most of the universities hold evening classes in business subjects. This enables businessmen to perfect their knowledge of their own particular lines, or to broaden their vision in other lines. Then there are many correspondence schools, some really excellent, others not so good. Among the best of these is the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York City.

The courses given in the Universities have for their object the training of men to become business executives. The function of the business executive is to organize, correlate, and apportion the various elements entering into the operations of his business. The system of education provided by the various universities is eminently adapted to do this and it is but fitting that Indians seeking to venture into new fields of enterprise should come to the United States and specialze in some form of commercial education. India needs businessmen most of all, men able to organize, finance, and manage new industries. In order to keep pace with the world India must become an industrial nation, and the sooner her sons are equipped with the necessary knowledge, the better it will be for her.

The science of business is the science of profit making, and efficency in acquring the maximum gross profit is its objective. *Given the opportunity*, which no one can deny they do not have in India, there is no question but that Indians can learn business as they have proven they can learn other things, and, quite aside from idealistic and patriotic reasons, entirely for their own good they should come to America and study.

RAM KUMAR KHEMKA, *in the Modern Review.*

THE RECONSTRUCTED WORLD.

The atrocities revealed during the recent War, and the inevitable degradation of mankind that accompanied them, made many wonder if civilisation were really advancing. For, if uncivilised man was like the brute, events seemed to suggest how very thin was the veneer of so-called civilisation and how strong was the primitive instinct. The many advantages that collective effort had brought to science, education and commerce did not seem to be making the young more honourable or moral than their forefathers and in many instances it appeared to be making for more callousness. Spiritual faith, in fact, seemed only too surely to be giving way to brute force.

With the new order which is being inaugurated as a sequel to the War, newer conceptions of life's aims and responsibilities, however, present themselves. There arise newer conditions which demand fresh methods of treating the great problems which have for generations been pressing for solution. Undoubtedly the world realises that another great War on a modern scale would wipe us all out and that the only hope of salvation from such a catastrophe lies in the first instance with the firm establishment of a League of Nations.

The dawn of newer international relationship in the League of Peoples, therefore, foreshadows a true world-partnership based upon mutal interests and common comradeships, and once our interdependence is fully realised, it will be impossible to dispute the marvellous advances and improvements which will come into being on every hand.

To peer into the future, of course, is the work of the seer and the prophet, but there are certain tendencies of modern progress and discovery which will undoubtedly become translated into actual facts within a very few years. Without indulging, therefore, in any more imaginative speculations, let us restrict ourselves purely to the safe task of recording various wonders that have already been accomplished in the laboratory, and only await further development and testing to be welcomed by our war-weary world.

The day is perhaps coming, so Edison tells us, when the changing of one metal into another will even be as familiar as the manufacture of jam is to-day; and when a bar of iron will be converted within a few hours into an ingot of pure gold. In those days gold may be so common and so cheap that a man will not require a long purse to ride in a golden motor-car! This great inventor, who has wrestled so many secrets from Nature indeed tells us that all the wonderful discoveries of to-day are but blind gropings in the dark compared with the light in which our great, great grand-children will live. He foretells the discovery of a new force so amazing that it will reduce the greatest of our scientific marvels to the rank of clumsy nursery toys. But these observations are largerly speculative.

Time and distance, it would appear, however, will practically cease to exist in the days to come. It will be an everyday incident for a man, without leaving his arm chair, to hold converse with a friend at the other end of the world; and, not only to talk with him as he would across his hearth, but also to see him face to face in his own surroundings in the antipodes. For the power of the press will be diminished in so far as it will be possible shortly to watch a scene at a distance of some hundreds of miles. It will be possible for busy men, who cannot attend the races, to simply call at the nearest threatre at the proper time and witness by electroscope the actual race being run. Contrivances of this character are already adapted to private use, and the invalid confined to his room is able not only to enjoy the scenery of the mountains and sea, but also to witness a military review.

Man, as we all are aware, is now confining his travels no longer to land and sea. It would be difficult, indeed, to forecast the possibilities of aerial travel. Experiments have shown that a

man-power aeroplane is already capable of covering a distance of some twenty miles, and it is therefore quite possible that aeroplanes may eventually complete effectively against the common bicycle! Electricity, however, will undoubtedly prove the great future power. It is from this source that the greatest discoveries may be expected. Even the discovery of wireless telegraphy, is eclipsed by the invention of a system of pocket telegraphy, whereby a man may carry his own aparatus in his pocket and receive messages even from people who do not know where he is. This can be done already in open country over a space of ten miles or so, but in a town, with so much metal and waste electricity about, the ranges as yet is much more limited.

The scientific mind is prepared to accept the view that before long it will be possible for us to communicate with each other without audible speech but through some process of thought-transference, or, as it is now called, though telepathy. Language is without doubt an imperfect and clumsy instrument for transferring our ideas, and a "mind-to-mind wireless" would be far more preferable. But we do not know as yet all the conditions upon which telepathy depends, and therefore we cannot use it at pleasure, although some of us undoubtedly have had remarkable experiences. It is possible, however. that the future investigation by psychologists of this important problem may enable us to use telepathy at will and much more effectively than hitherto.

Experiments, strangely enough, are proceeding with the object of devising an entirely new system of electric lighting, which will entirely dispense with wires and connections. A series of vacum tubes arranged on the ceiling or walls under this new system give out a diffused, lambent light as long as a small coil, which may be in another part of the house, is in action.

MS. S. JACKSON COLEMAN, *in the Indian Review.*

VILLAGE LIFE IN DENMARK.

Mr. Edith Sellers writes in the Cornhill Magazine:—

Of the countries I know, Denmark is certainly the one that has solved the village life problem most satisfactorily. There the average villager is just as alert intellectually, as keenly interested in what is going on at home and abroad, as eager for the latest news, as the average townsman. When cheap science primers were first published in Danish, there was a greater demand for them in rural districts than in towns. It is in villages more often than not that Parliamentary candidates are asked the most searching questions; and it is village constituents who keep the strictest watch over Folketing doings; and when things go wrong, call Ministers to account most promptly. I was never in a Danish cottage where I did not find both newspapers and books; and I never came across a Danish peasant who did not know more about England and her colonies than any English agricultural laborer I have ever met. Again and again, when in rural Denmark during the Boer War, I was amazed at the questions I was asked as to its whys and wherefores; I was amazed, too, on one occasion, by being told, by a poor old woman that Oliver Cromwell, had he been alive, would never have allowed such a war to be waged. Nor is it only in science and politics that these peasants are interested; they are also keenly interested in history and literature, especially in their own folklore, more interested, indeed, than townspeople. And in this there is nothing extraordinary; for, practically, they have the same opportunities as townspeople for reading, learning, studying, and they have more leisure than the average townsman has to turn these opportunities to account.

In almost every Danish village there is a meeting house built at the expense of the whole village, and managed by a committee of the villagers, for the use of the whole village. This house is the social centre of the village, the place where men and women alike turn their steps instinctively when in quest of a change, a rest, something to read, someone to talk to, someone to listen while they talk. It varies according to the size and wealth of the village, in some places it is a fine building; in others it is merely an old cottage or barn that has been turned into a house, No matter how poor it may be, however, it has always a hall, *i. e.*, a well-lighted comfortable room, large enough to hold seats for all the adult villagers. At one end of the hall there is generally a platform; and at the other there is always a space reserved as a reading room and library, unless, indeed, there be in the house a separate reading room. For in Denmark no self-respecting village community would ever dream of being without some place where not only daily papers but weekly and monthly reviews, as well as books, may be read. Not that the villagers are dependent on libraries for their reading. Even the very poor among them often combine to subscribe for a journal, or buy a book which they each read in turn.

In a well-managed village, the meeting house is always a busy place. There one night at least every week in winter the young men meet together for physical culture. They have their unpaid Sandow, and go through a regular course of training. There also one night a week old and young alike meet together to hear a lecture. About twice a month a grand debate is held, the debaters being the villagers themselves, helped out by University students, perhaps. Twice a month, too, there is a concert; while from time to time there are private theatricals, social evenings, and even dances.

Sometimes the lecturers are paid, but very rarely; for they are as a rule either professors, students, or politicians; and they make it part of their regular work to lecture in villages gratis. In some districts there is a committee, the duty of which is to see that all the villages are well supplied with lectures.

It is no unusual thing to find, in quite a little village, a political club solemnly watching over the government and sending them messages of praise or warning; a rifle club, too, the members of which spend their leisure practising shooting that they may the better defend their country. Then almost everywhere there is an agricultural society; and its members meet together to talk over the different ways of working land, and discuss new methods. Attached to the agricultural society there is often a co-operative society, through which the villages buy their supplies and sell their produce. All these societies are in touch with the Department for Agriculture, which keeps them informed as to the results of the latest experiments in scientific land culture, and sends its officials down to make things clear to them.

Meeting houses, clubs, and societies would undoubtedly do fine work in Danish villages, even if they stood alone; but what gives special value to them is that behind them are peasants' high

---

INDIGESTION AND BILIOUSNESS.
You should not eat food of any kind when bilious, but take a full dose of Chamberlain's Tablets and drink plenty of water. That will cleanse the ctomach, move the bowels and soon restore the system to a healthy condition. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

schools, as well as agricultural colleges. In Denmark, where the whole population is only some three millions, there are seventy-five peasants' high schools. *i. e.*. colleges where not only peasant farmers, but agricultural laborers go in winter to study history, literature, political economy, hygiene, and many things besides. Every year some ten thousand students, a good third of whom are agricultural laborers, spend the 'dead' months in the high schools; and they all spread the light when they are back in their villages, for they try, by lecturing and leading debates, to teach their comrades what the school prefessors have taught them. Debates play a great role in Denmark. They are an unfailing source of delight to many of the peasants among whom they do a wonderful work, not only brightening their wits, but keeping alive their interest in things outside their village. And debates do not cost a penny, it must be noted, while even high schools cost very little.

Curiously enough, they owe their present well-being, in a great measure, to their past misfortunes. The loss of Schleswig-Holstein. coming as it did after the loss of their fleet to England, and their disastrous war in '48, was a terrible blow for the whole nation, one that stunned townsfolk and countryfolk alike; for it seemed to them the beginning of the end, proof that Denmark was doomed. And doomed she might have been, had not a band of fervent patriots thrown themselves heart and soul, as the veriest Crusaders, into the task of saving her. They revived the great work Bishop Grundtivig had started after the war against England, going through the land from end to end, appealing with passionate force to [illegible]r country-men to rouse themselves from the fatalistic apathy into which, in their despair, they were sinking; to fight tooth and nail again[illegible] the demoralization by which they were beset. [illegible]e result was a great national revival, class was drawn nearer to class than ever before; a feeling of brotherhood sprang up, a feeling that in this, their hour of trial, they must all work together, must each, so far as in him lay, give a helping hand to his fellows, give it first of all to the peasants, as it was they who needed it most.

There was great misery in rural districts at the time; for much of the land was badly worked as well as poor; and the peasants had heavier burdens to bear than they could bear, depressed and demoralized as they were. The Crusaders, therefore, set to work at once to teach them how to farm it profitably, seeing to it the while that the terms on which they held it were bettered. Experts in agriculture went about from village to village, lecturing, holding demonstrations, teaching scientific methods of farming, helping the farmers to form co-operative societies for buying and selling, and to work in co-operation with one another. As time passed the government joined in the work; agricultural colleges and itinerant schools were organized; and a thoroughly good education in the calling was brought within the reach, not only of peasant farmers, but of laborers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on Nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. For sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

THE

ZEMINDARS & PROGRESS

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

Devoted to the interests of the Landed Aristocracy of India

EDITED BY

Rao Sahib S. M. RAJA RAM RAO

TRICHINOPOLY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 10 ONLY.

For further particulars apply to:

THE MANAGER,

Zemindars & Progress Office,

Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Capital (fully paid up)	Rs. 75,00,000.
Reserve Fund	,, 65,00,000.

Head Office :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:

Alleppey
Bangalore
Bimilipatam
Outstation— Vizianagaram.
Calicut
Cocanada
Outstation-Narasapure and Rajahmundry.
Outstation— Erode
Cochin
Coimbatore
Colombo
Guntur
Outstation— Bezawada
Madura,
Mangalore
Masulipatam
Nagapatam
Ootacamund
Salem
Trichinopoly
Trivandrum
Tellicherry
Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNT:—opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:— Small deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS:—issued on the principal towns in India, Burma, and Ceylon.

STERLING DRAFTS procured for constituents and remitted free of charge to any given address.

GOVERNMENT:—and other Securities received for safe custody purchases and sales effected and Interest and dividends collected and credited toaccount. or remitted according to instructions

LOANS & CASH CREDITS GRANTED:—on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures. Shares in Guaranteed Railways and Goods and Bullion.

APPROVED MERCHANTILE BILLS:—discounted and Bill of Exchange negotiated.

COPIES OF RULES, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, etc., may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.

(By order of the Director.)

W. B. HUNTER,

Secy. and Treasurer.

A GOOD ADVICE

TO

EVERY OWNER AND OCCUPIER

OF

HOUSES & BUNGLOWS

FROM

Siddique Ahmed Shamsuddin Ahmed

Specialist in Crazy China Flooring

(Contractor of Flooring, Building & Electrical Works.)

20/1, Tanti Bagan, P. O. Entally, Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

If you want your **floors** etc., new or old, done up in an attractive style and at a **SMALL COST** to favourably compete with **Mosaic, Marble** or **Minton tile**, we begot point you out that **Crazy China** is the thing you require, as many gentlemen in CALCUTTA and in the MOFFUSSIL are getting them done now, in fact **Crazy China** has become the **fashion of the day**, not because :—

It ordinarily, costs 60% less than MOSAIC, 80% less than MINTON TILE and 85% less than MARBLE works but because it looks similar and some times has better effect than the other works, in act it is something like "a great show and small cost," as also it takes much less time to work it and is ready for use within a short time, thereby putting the occupier into much less inconvenience.

In conclusion we beg to say, that if you decide to have **Crazy China** work done in your HOUSES, BUNGLOWS, etc., please send us the measurement (length and breadth) of the room or space which is to have it (**Crazy China** work) and we will forthwith send you an estimate of cost of the work but will commence the work soon after the estimate reaches us, duly signed by you or better still **you may ask our representative to give you a call** who besides showing the various design, will measure the rooms and submit you an estimate then and there, for which you will have to pay nothing extra excepting perhaps the **actual travelling expenses**, which will be deducted from your bill if the work is given to us.

Waiting for your commands and assuring you of our best services always.

THE

Wednesday Review Press

UNDERTAKES

All kinds of job Book Printing at reasonable rates, Neatness and Promptness of Execution Guaranteed.

Trial Order Solicited

For further Particulars apply to :—

THE MANAGER,

Wednesday Review Press,

Teppakulam, *TRICHINOPOLY*

R. IQBAL & BROS.,

Musk & Cloth Merchants,

OLD BAZAAR, LUDHIANA.

Suppliers of:—Best Musk 30 to 40/ P. T. C. Moongra Saffron 1 to 3 P. T., Genuine Super. Asafoetida [illegible]tin -/10/- to /14/ Sodeshi cloth -/8/- to -/14/-P. Y., Silk cloth 2 to 3/ P. Y., Darris, etc., Etc.

BEST KASHMIR SAFFRON

Purest and free from all adulterations @ Rs. 1—4 per tola. Best Silajit @ As. 8—0. Best hing @ Rs. 1—0 and Best musk @ Rs. 35—0—0 per Tola only.

The Kashmir Stores, *Srinagar, No. 145.*

KASHMIR SAFFORN.

Pure of best quality Re. 1-8 per Tola. Best Irish tweeds and Pattus for Suitings of pure wool in different attractive designs. Samples sent free on receipt of 0-2-0 Postage Stamps. Refer this paper when ordering.

CANAUD & Co,
GENERAL SUPPLIERS &
COMMISSION AGENTS,
Kashmir.

A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.

Our Famous & Up-to-date Stylish Shirts Length 36 Inches.

Cool to wear. Strong to last. Cheap to buy

Stitched by expert tailors of Superior English Twill with fine pearl buttons of up to date model. Each Rs. 2-4-0 dozen Rs. 26-0-0. FASHIONABLE KHAKI TWILL SHIRTS made up of fast Khaki Colour with superfine peral buttons. Each Rs. 2-8-0; dozen Rs. 29-0-0.

Military Khaki Shirts Each Rs. 3—0—0 dozen Rs. 35-0-0. Quote neck size when ordering.

C. C. LINGAM & Co.,
Sowcarpet MADRSA.

Dr. D. SAVANT'S
VANOWSHADHI SARSPARILLA
ACTS AS
A SOVEREIGN REMEDY
for the troubles arising from **Impurities of Blood** and all skin affections from any cause whatsover,
AS A
POWERFUL BLOOD PURIFIER
the action of the Sarasa is certain eliminates poison of any sort whether acquired or constitutional and mercury from the system, and
IMPARTS A TONE OF HEALTH.
Price Re.1-4. V. P. Extra.
P. D. SAVANT,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Kaminia Oil has been, for excellent make awarded a God Medal in the Mysore Exhibition and Certificate of merit in the Allahabad Exhibition.

Do not use Cheap and Inferior Hair Oil which injure the Hair and Brain.

KAMINIA OIL. (Regd.)

Is a scientific hair tonic, containing the best known ingredients for the hair. It stimulates the secretion of the pores, and prevents dandruff besides being an ideal hair dressing delicately perfumed. Look to the health of your hair to-day.

See that you get the Genuine and not the Imitation. Price Re. 1 Per bottle. V. P. P. As. 6 extra. Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles, V. P. P. As 14 Extra.

Read what Others say & try it

Dr. **Hair Narayan**, Civil Surgeon, from Camalpur writes :—have used your "Kaminia Oil" and perfer this to others. Please send three bottles per V.P.P.

Free Sample will be sent on receipt of half anna postage stamp and names of your nearest druggists,
Sole Agent. **Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.**
Chemists and Druggists, 155 Jumma Musjid,
BOMBAY.

Agents. Messrs. SAMPATH & Co.,
China Bazaar Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

CHILDREN'S COLDS.

why let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamerlain's Cough Remedy? Fer sale by all chemists and storekeepers.

IF YOU REQUIRE

1. **Items of interest.**
2. **Medical Advice.**
3. **Treatment of all the Ailments of the human system**

Then Read

VAIDYA VIDYA.

This will answer all your queries, all your doubts, keeps you in touch with all salutory rules which go a long way to keep you healthy, weathy and happy.

Sent Gratis & Post Free.

RAJ VAIDYA NARAYANJI KESHAVJI,
27, CHINA BAZAAR, MADRAS.

Agent for Trichinopoly.—
BABJI SAHIB. Flower Merchant,
Big Bazzar, Trichinopoly.

Be a Doctor Yourself

To save your own family and your neighbours in time of epidemics.

IT WILL SAVE DOCTOR'S BILL

Here is an opportunity to save your own helpless neighbours in their distress. Need we tell you the way? It is simple and least expensive.
Buy a SAMPLE BOX of Dr. Burman's Specifics

Almost all diseases will yield to them. Try and be convinced.

All Precious Medicines. Tried in thousands of cases for 36 years with unparalleled success **For details ask for a Catalogue.**

The **Sample Box** contains following six of Dr. S. K. Burman's well-known medicines put up in phials sufficient to cure good number of cases ;

1. **CAMPHOR.**—A remedy par excellence for Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhoea Saved millions of people from the jaws of 'Monster' Cholera.
2. **Cure for Asthama.**—A boon to sufferers. Checks the fit almost magically.
3. **Kola Tonic.**—A powerful all round Tonic alike for those who work by body or brain. A Grand Pick-me-up.
4. **Nervine Tonic Pills.**—A well tried medicine for general and sexual debility.
5. **Purgative Pills.**-Simple, safe and sure Purgative.
6. **Green Essence of Pudina Mint.**—The best remedy for stomach troubles; colic, indigestion, low appetite &c.

Price per box containing all the above Re. 1—8: Postage 4 annas.

Post Box No. 544. Tele. Address :—" CAMPHOR "
Phone No. 1852.

DR. S. K. BURMAN
TARACHAND DUTT STREET,
CALCUTTA.

Rai Saheb Dr. K. C. DASS'S

SEXUAL SCIENCE.

THE most up-to-date Science for old and young distributed gratis and post free.

Apply:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAY
Pharmacy
30—2 Harrison Road,
CALCUTTA

THE GOOD EVER SHINES!!

Makaradwaja

Or, The Golden Remedy for All Diseases used by the Babies, Young and Old if administered with the proper vechicle.

Price Re 1 per Box., Dozen Rs. 10., (Postage extra)

Surasundari Batika

Has cured magically all diseases and disorders Peculiar to the FAIR SEX.

Price Rs. 2 Per Box, Postage Extra.

B. L. SEN & CO,

146 Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Kaviraj P. K. SEN, *(Physician)*
KAVIVUSAN,

[Tel. Ad: "Vishakraj" Calcutta.]

The Empire Hindu Hotel

opposite Victoria Terminus,

BOMBAY.

(CENTRAL SITUATION.)

Strictly Vegetarian - - - Charges Moderate

FITTED WITH

ELECTRIC LIFT, FANS & LIGHTS.

Telegrams: "FOOD" Bombay.

Telephone: 2789.

FOR

ALL PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DISORDERS

USE

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

THE TONIC OF THE TONICS.

These pills are the speediest and most effective medicines.

Price Re. 1 for a tin of 32 Pills.

A Catalogue free on application.

Vaidya Shastri

MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

HEAD OFFICE—Jamnagar-Kathiawar.

MADURA BRANCH—
45, West Gopuram Street.

LOCAL AGENT:—
38, Chinnakadai Street,
TEPPAKULAM, TRICHINOPOLY.

THE ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU

OF

Prof. S. C. Mukerjee, M. A.

ESTABLISHED 1892.

To foreknow is to be forearmed. Astrology is an exact Science based on mathematical Astronomy. We deal entirely with modern Scientific astrology and our calculations are based on the rectified principles of astronomy and physics. We also adopt the best principles of Hindu astrology as amended by modern research. Data required:—*The exact date, time, and place of birth;* or in their absence those of wife or son should be given. *State whether married or single; male or female.*

Terms—Important events within any 10 years (with years of happening) Rs. 5; the same within 5 years, Rs. 3. Detailed reading for one year, Rs. 5; the same with monthly predictions, Rs. 10. Brief review of life,—judgments on character, disposition health; finance; marriage; profession etc., Rs. 5; the same with extended remarks and important periods of life Rs. 8 Ordinary questions (per query Rs. 3 all charges are payable per V. P. P. Large stock of astrological books for sale.

Apply for further particulars, and prospectus, with testimonials, and address all communications to N. C. Mukerjee Chief Mathematician and Director to the Bureau, Karmatar E. I. Ry.

SOME IMPORTANT BOOKS FOR BEGINNERS.

1. What is a horoscope and how is it cast? Simple instructions for casting a nativity. Alan Leo (London) Re. 1-8-.
2. Horoscope in detail......cloth Re. 1-8-.
3. Directions and Directing ... Re. 1-8-. An introduction to predictive astrology.
4. Practical Astrology—Leo ... Rs. 5
5. Medical Astrology. Heinrich Daath. Planetary influence on human body. ... Rs. 1-8-

Postage extra. per V. P. P. Apply for full list of books.

DEAFNESS, Catarrh, Head Noises, easily cured in a few days by the new

"French Orlene." Scores of wonderful cures reported.

"COMPLETELY CURED." Age 76.

Mr. Thomas Winslade, of Borden, Hants, writes: "I am delighted I tried the new "Orlene" for the head-noises. I am pleased to tell you, ARE GONE **and I can hear as well as ever I could in my life.** I think it wonderful, as I am seventy-six years old, and the people here are surprised to think I can hear so well again at my age."

Many other equally good reports.

Try one box to-day, which can be forwarded to any address upon the receipt of money order for 4/6.

There is nothing better at any Price.

ADDRESS, "**ORLENE**" **Co.,**
Railway Crescent, West Croydon, Surrey.
ENGLAND.

WANTED

LADIES and Gentlemen to buy one of our Swiss made Fountain-pen the finest and cheapest-never before offered to the public. Each Re. 1, Dozen Rs. 11. (Free postage in all Cases). Blackbird Fountain-pen Rs. 3-8 Waterman's Ideal Rs. 7-8 Swan Rs. 7 Swiss-made Watch Rs. 3-12 Ladies, Wristlet Watch Rs. 6, nikel case silver case Rs. 8 Bombay Crepe Saris with numerous flowerings, to be used for weddings, etc (8, yards Rs. Rs. 8-4; 9 yards Rs 9). Black Gohoyan Saris, washable and worn, Rs. 4-8 (available in black colour of 8 yards). Samples are not available.

V. B. MONEY & Co.,
10, Vythinatha Mudali Street,
Sowcarpet, MADRAS.

HOME RULE & INDUSTRY

EVERY ONE OF US WANTS THE BOTH.

ENCOURAGE THE INDUSTRY AND YOU GET THE HOME RULE.

Otto Parastan is the fruit of Indian Industry. A drop or two on your kerchief will enchant not only you, but the others who are around you. A trial is solicited.

Catalogues free on application to sole Agents.

F. HASSANALI & Co.,
51 China Bazaar, G. T.
MADRAS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Sufferers from Deafness and Head Noises should know of the following advertisement, which is now appearing in numerous newspapers in all parts of the World.

HOW TO CURE

DEAFNESS

A SIMPLE PREPARATION has recently been discovered by an eminent physician, which has been found wonderfully effective in curing deafness and noises.

Severe and obstinate cases which had resisted all the ordinary remedies and expensive treatments, have been permanently cured in a few days by this simple preparation called "AURALON."

Mr. Wm. Bristow, of Worthing, writes:—*The curative properties of your new remedy, 'Auralon' are truly wonderful.* **After being deaf for nearly twenty years I am now able to hear distinctly** *and the head-noises which were so distressing, have completely dis-appeared. No sufferer should hesitate to try this splendid cure.*

This is just one report out of many.

"AURALON" is sold in packages at Rs. 4 each and can be sent to any address post paid upon receipt of remittance. Send your order direct to "AURALON," care of Kirk's Agency, 12 Railway Crescent, West Croydon, Surrey, England.

(*Mention this Paper*)

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

ROYAL YAKUTI.

THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities. not only by our Rajas, Maharajas Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.)

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM—RAJKOT,
KATHIAWAR, *INDIA.*

MADRAS

ADVERTISEMENT IS THE BEST MEDIUM OF SUCCESS.

THE WEDNESDAY REVIEW

A High class Weekly Journal of Politics, Literature, Society, Science, etc.

Published every Wednesday at Trichinopoly.

If you wish to have your business enlarged, send your advertisement to the **Wednesday Review**.

Annual Subscription Rs. 8 payable in advance.

The following is the Tariff of rates of Advertisement:—

	One year.	Six months.	Three months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Full page	360	180	90-0-0.
Half page	180	90	45-0-0.
Quarter page ...	90	45	22-8-0.

For Single insertions :—

Full page Rs. 30, Half page Rs. 16, Quarter page Rs. 9.

Rates of Advertisement in vernacular may be had on application.

Apply to:— **THE MANAGER, Wednesday Review Advertising Dept.,**
Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.

Just Published! **Just Published!**

THE HINDU PHILOSOPHY OF CONDUCT

BEING CLASS LECTURES ON THE

BHAGAVADGITA

BY M. RANGACHARYA, M A, RAO BAHADUR

Formerly Professor of Sanskrit & Comparative Philology, Presidency College, Madras.

Vol. I. (Revised Reprint)

Nearly 600 pp: Bound in Superior Cloth, Gold lettered.

Price: Rs. 5, postage, etc, extra.

Note: Volumes II & III in preparation.

The Law Printing House, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Printed and published by the proprietor S. M. Raja Ram Rao, at the "Wednesday Review Press," 3, Main Guard Road, Teppakulam, Trichinopoly.